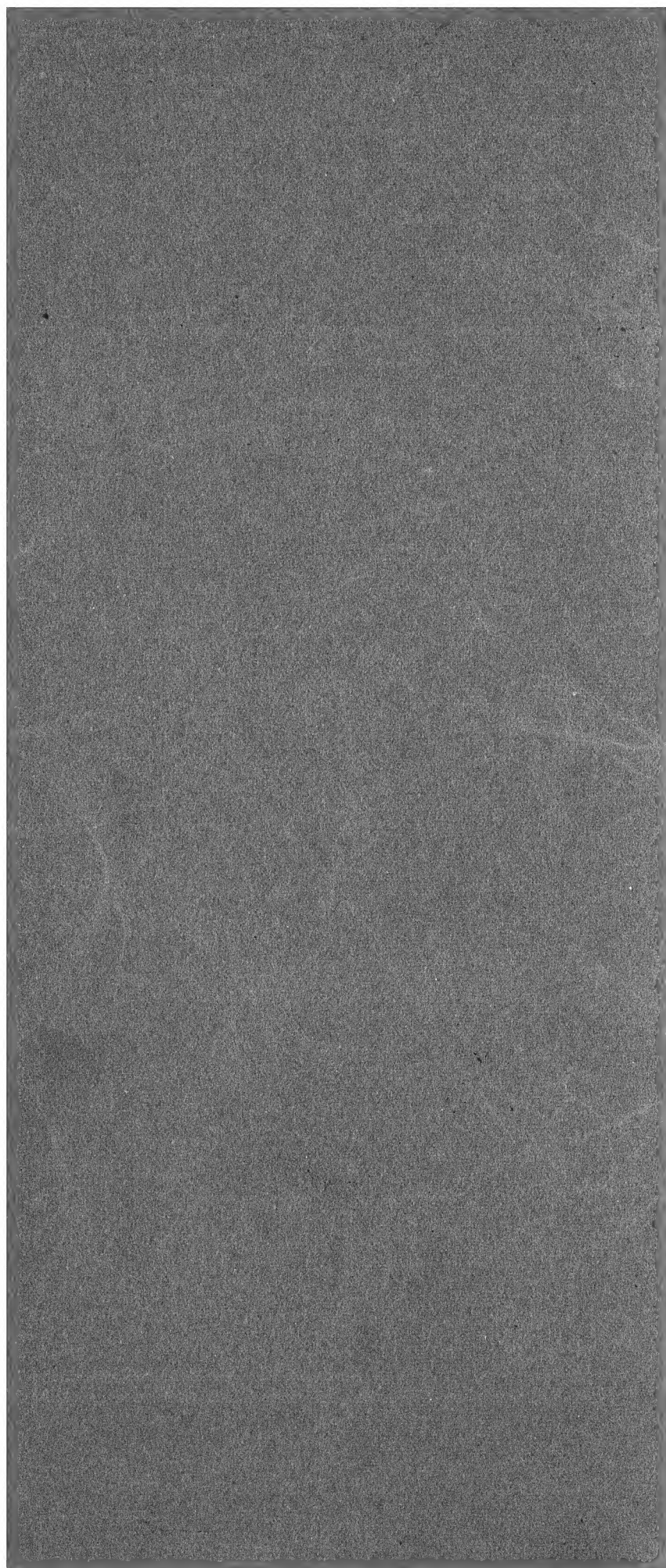




Kamsack

CITY OF PROGRESS

Grain Emporium of
Eastern Saskatchewan



Introduction



AMONG the towns of Western Canada that have within the last three years proclaimed by their industrial activities their swiftly-growing importance as the destined cities of the future, none has advanced with greater rapidity, or more firmly established its claims to commercial greatness, than Kamsack.

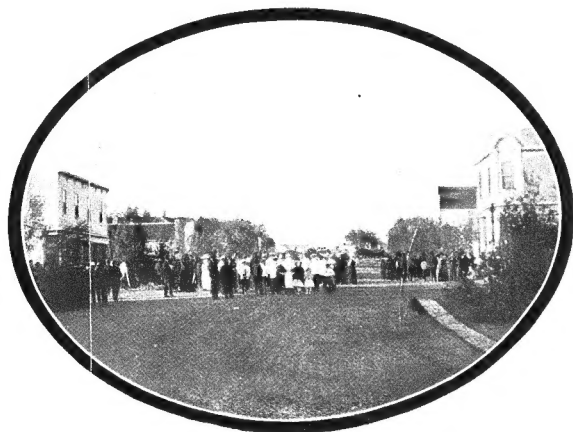
The centre of one of the richest farming countries in the world, watered by the Assiniboine and the White Sand rivers, with abundant mineral resources lying on every hand, and with splendid shipping facilities, Kamsack must inevitably become one of the most important cities in Western Canada before five years have passed.

Kamsack has been endowed by nature with advantages such as hardly another town in the West can claim to possess. Its mineral resources alone, its illimitable belt of the finest brick clay in Canada, its iron, limestone, gravel and sand deposits, guarantee the city a great future as a manufacturing centre.

Its rich farm lands, unexcelled either for grain-bearing or for mixed farming, and carrying a tributary population of over 7000, yet still holding out unrivalled opportunities to new settlers, will ensure to the town ever-increasing prosperity for endless years to come.

Its railway facilities, which will presently link up Kamsack with the Hudson Bay Junction, and render tributary to the town a vast and illimitably-wealthy territory to the north, further guarantee the city a leading position as one of the chief distributing and commercial centres of Saskatchewan.

Greater opportunities were never offered, either to the manufacturer, the investor, or the settler, than those that are presented in this booklet, and we ask of the reader his serious consideration of the boundless scope for commercial and agricultural enterprises in Kamsack and its immense and fertile tributary district.



A Beautiful Residential Street in Kamsack

THE GREAT KAMSACK FARMING DISTRICT

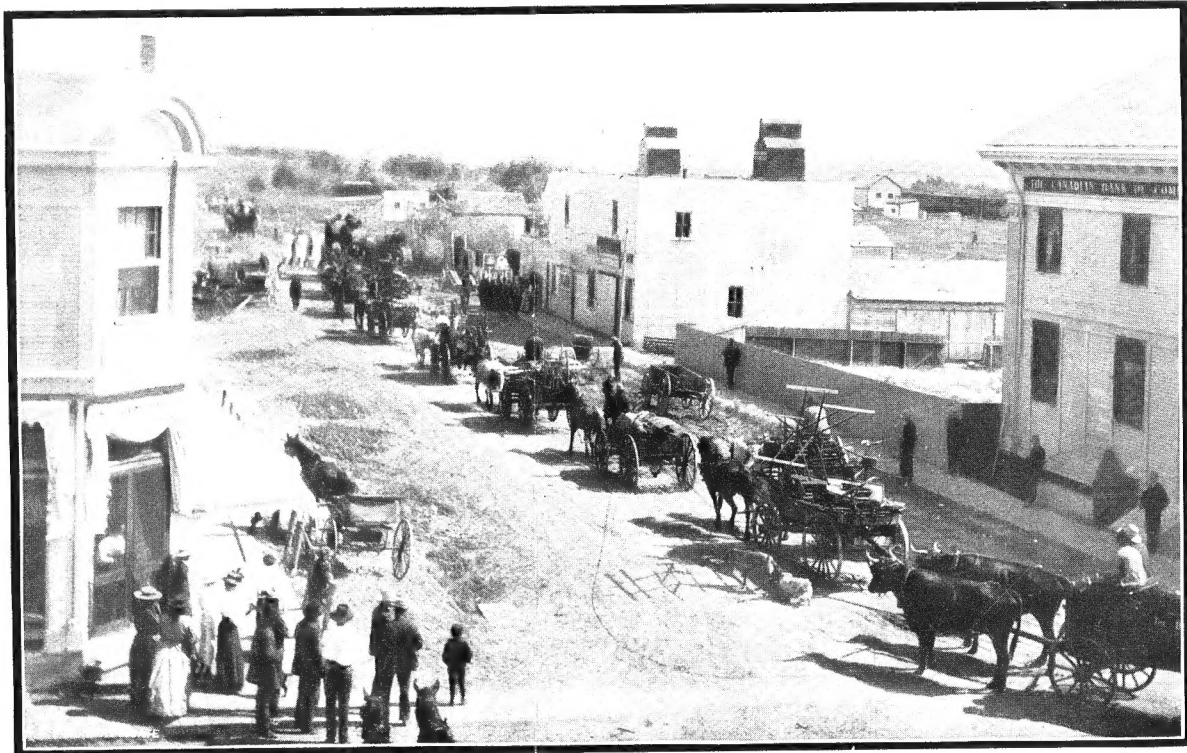
Wonderful Opportunities Open to the Settler

Western Canada's abundant harvest of 1912 has won for the country the reputation of being the greatest and richest grain-growing territory in the world, richer than the great wheat belt of Southern Russia, richer than the locust-threatened lands of Argentina, richer than the vast plains and prairies of the United States.

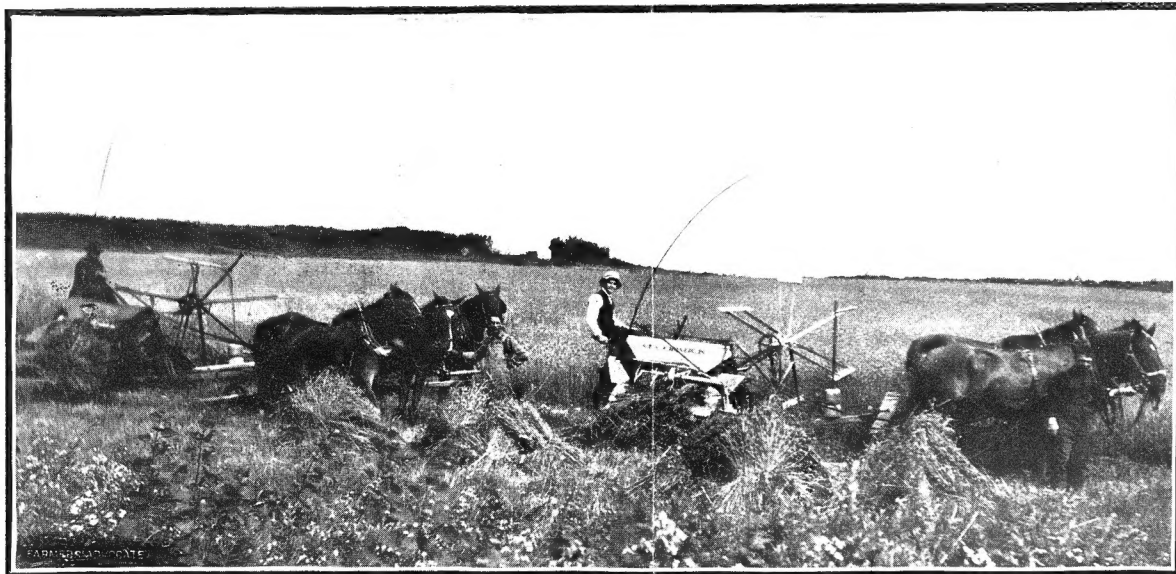
The coming year will see the West invaded by legions of farmers from Great Britain and America, far outnumbering the immigration of any two previous years. To those new settlers who are about to seek

their fortunes in this vast land of promise and fulfilment, we unhesitatingly say : Come to Kamsack; there is no better town or richer farming country in the whole Dominion. From the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast no district offers the settler greater opportunities than the Kamsack district.

One great claim that Kamsack farmers make—a claim which is bound strongly to appeal to the settler—is that the district is an absolutely safe one, free from the climatic perils that are encountered in less sheltered parts of the province.



There Is Such a Vast and Rich Agricultural Territory Tributary to Kamsack that the Town Is a Busy Shopping Centre for Thousands of People. Here Are some Implements that Are being Carted Out to Farms on the Outskirts of the Town.



Cutting Oats that Went "100 Bushels to the Acre," near Kamsack

Where Heavy Crops Are Reaped Each Year

There has never been a crop failure within 50 miles of Kamsack, neither have the farmers ever suffered to any extent from drought or hail. And the Duck Mountains to the northeast act as a barrier against those early frosts that devastate the crops in more

exposed places. The climate in every way ministers to the needs of the growing grain. There is sufficient rainfall—not too much—and abundant sunshine, and year after year the district produces heavy crops of the finest wheat in the world which has been known to mature here in no more than a hundred days.

A Country of Unrivalled Richness

The soil consists of a black vegetable loam, 18 to 30 inches deep, on a clay subsoil. Only the farmer who has spent years in this district can fully appreciate how inexhaustibly rich the soil is. Some idea of its fertility, however, may be gathered by the fact that it will yield heavy crops of flax for five years in succession, whereas south of the border flax is only raised once in five years.

On every side of Kamsack wheat averages some 30 bushels to the acre, frequently going over 50 bushels, whilst oats register anything from 60 to 110 bushels to the acre, and barley goes a steady 40 to 45 bushels.

Nowhere on the continent are such luxuriant crops of flax harvested, and from this source Kamsack farmers reap big profits. It averages some 20 bushels to the acre, and frequently over \$2.00 per bushel is realized for it.

In 1911 over one and a half million bushels of grain were harvested in the Kamsack country, whilst the yield for 1912 was greatly in excess of this. Some idea of the prosperity of the country may be gathered by the fact that over \$200,000 worth of machinery was sold from Kamsack last year for use in the immediate neighborhood of the town.

Mixed Farming Opportunities for the Settler



Twenty Complete Outfits Sold by One Machine Shop in Kamsack in a Single Season

The settler who comes to Kamsack from the Old Country, Eastern Canada, or the United States, would do well to profit by the

experience of the old-timer of this district, and concentrate his energies on mixed farming. It is true that handsome profits are to be made by grain-growing exclusively, but greater profits still await the settler who will take advantage of the unrivalled opportunities of the country for mixed farming. High prices can be realized all the year round for cattle, pigs, and poultry, for only 10 hours' journey away is the Brobdingnagian market of Winnipeg, hungry to consume every digestible product sent out of the West.

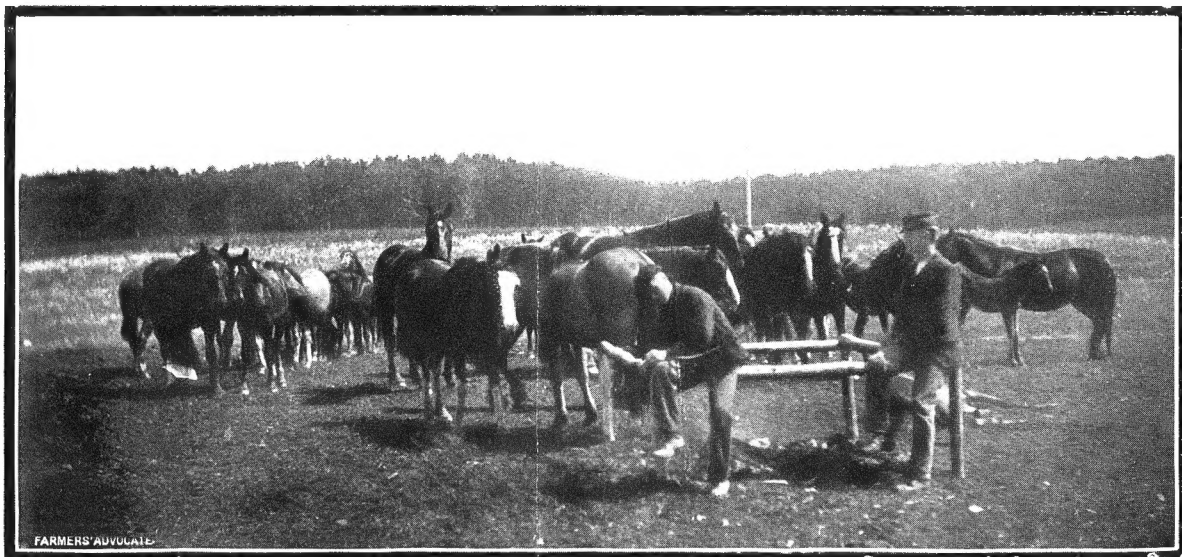
It is a veritable fact that by mixed farming the new settler starting with a single quarter section could become a wealthy man in the course of a few years.

Big Profits in Pig-raising

Pig-raising alone, as an industry, would return the settler big profits, and offer him unlimited scope. Western Canada's demand for pork is greatly in excess of the supply of pigs, and will continue to be so for many years to come. Prices will remain high for an indefinite period, and will probably go higher in view of the unprecedented influx

of people to the West after the record-breaking harvest of 1912—the greatest advertisement that Western Canada has ever had.

It is astonishing, considering the big scope that lies in this direction, that farmers have not more fully realized the easy profits of pig-raising.



One Corner of a Horse Ranch near Kamsack. All Stock Thrives Well in this District.

A Splendid Stock Country

Speak to the experienced farmer of the West, and he will tell you that more money can be made on a quarter section given over to mixed farming than on a half section devoted to grain-growing. This is especially true of the Kamsack district, because, in Winnipeg, it has a bigger and more profitable market for its produce than have three-

quarters of the farming districts of Western Canada. If any farmer in Kamsack had 5000 head of cattle he wished to sell to-morrow, he could dispose of them all, at good prices, without a shadow of difficulty.

Very recently, one farmer near the town sold 70 head at \$57 each, and he could have sold ten times that number at the same price.

Rich Pastures and Abundant Water

Not only has the settler a ready market for his cattle, but the district itself is in every respect eminently adapted to stock-raising. There is abundant water all the year round,

tive qualities that render the stock the fattest and fittest in the world, for Kamsack cattle have a reputation second to none with every dealer in Winnipeg.



Here We See a Group of Fine Oat Stacks that Represent a Rich Crop, Averaging 70 Bushels to the Acre. The Kamsack Country Is Unrivalled for Oat-raising.

and it is not sufficient to say that the grazing lands are good—they are unsurpassed anywhere on the continent. The grasses of this district, and the pea vine that grows so plentifully, certainly possess especially nutri-

The journey to that great city is so short that cattle do not suffer by it in any respect, and this is an advantage that can only be properly appreciated by farmers who raise stock in more remote districts.

Profits in Poultry Farming

Poultry farming is another industry that holds out the most lucrative inducements to the settler in the Kamsack country. Any young man with a little capital and some practical experience could feather his nest

very nicely by directing a few years of hard work to this branch of farming. In the first place, there is an insatiable demand for both birds and eggs, good prices to be obtained all the year round, eggs averaging 25 cents a



There Is Great Scope near Kamsack for Poultry Farming. High Prices Prevail for Eggs and Poultry, and the District Is Particularly Adapted to their Production

dozen, and in the second place the district itself is admirably adapted to growing the finest and most marketable birds in the world.

So easily are they reared in this district

that, seven months of the year, the farmer regards his poultry as a self-providing community, and leaves them to forage almost entirely for themselves. Yet even with this lack of attention they multiply and prosper in a most astonishing way, thriving on the common refuse of the farm, and adding very appreciably to the farmer's income.

An up-to-date poultry farm near Kamsack could be made to pay good profits from the very beginning, and with a little enterprise and perseverance could be speedily developed into an industry of wide scope and standing.

Fortunes to be Made by Market Gardening

From Winnipeg to Vancouver, from the International Boundary to Peace River, one of the most crying needs of Western Canada is good fresh vegetable produce. For this there will always be an unlimited market, for whilst every city, town, and hamlet demands an every-day supply of vegetables, only a very scant proportion of that consumed is grown in the West.

Here is yet another opportunity open to the settler, to build up a most lucrative business by starting a market garden farm in the Kamsack district. Both climate and soil are absolutely ideal for this branch of farming and will produce the very finest fruits and vegetables that can anywhere be raised. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, and turnips, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, potatoes, all grow to perfection, and the enterprising settler could make a fortune by devoting his entire energies and his quarter section to the growing of nothing but vegetable produce.



To the North of Kamsack Game Is Plentiful, and Here Is a Good "Bag" for a Two Hours' Shoot in the Morning.



A Beautiful Scene on the River Assiniboine, just Outside Kamsack, where Boating and Bathing May Be Enjoyed

Free Homesteads in the Kamsack District

When he considers the unrivalled opportunities that are held out to him by the Kamsack district—the wonderful richness of the soil, producing year after year heavy crops of contract-grading grain, and the splendid scope the country offers for every kind of mixed farming—the settler must realize that he cannot do better than to make Kamsack his goal, and to identify his fortunes with those of this rich and prosperous district.

For \$15 to \$20 an acre, within easy distance of the town, he can buy land as rich as any in Western Canada. Or for \$20 to \$30 an acre, he can buy improved farms, also within easy hail of Kamsack. If he is ready to do pioneer work, he may obtain a free

homestead in this fertile district, there being over 2000 homesteads still open for settlement in the country away to the north of Kamsack, which is admittedly one of the richest territories in Saskatchewan. It should also be mentioned that the district is in every way suited for dairy farming and for sheep-raising. Practically all the butter and eggs consumed in Kamsack and neighborhood are shipped in from outside sources, and there would always be a ready market for as much butter and milk as could be supplied.

Sheep would find plenty of pasturage in any part of the Kamsack district, and there is very special scope in this direction for any experienced farmer.

Kamsack Will Welcome the Settler

All the advantages of civilization can be enjoyed to the full by the settler who makes his home near Kamsack. He will find here

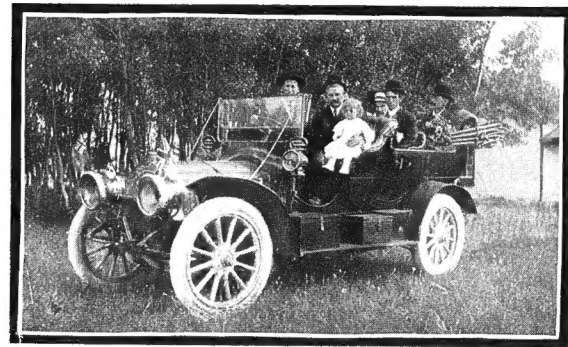
all the comfort and compensation that a thriving and fast-growing city can afford him, good schools and churches, banks and



Cranberries and All Kinds of Berries Grow Plenteously near Kamsack, Especially near Island Lake, the Beautiful Pleasure Resort of the Town

stores, and elevators, and splendid shipping facilities to every point on the continent.

Moreover, only ten hours' journey away, lies the greatest market in Western Canada—the great city of Winnipeg—ready to pay him high prices for all his produce, eager to



Premier Scott Visits Kamsack (in the Rear of the Auto)

snap up every grain of wheat, every ounce of stock, and vegetable produce, that he can send to it.

From whatever country he comes, the settler will be well advised who books his ticket and labels through his effects to Kamsack, Saskatchewan. He will never regret the direction he took.



A Lumber Scene near Kamsack. There Is Some Fine Timber near Island Lake.

Some Important Hints from a Well-known Western Farmer

Mr. Oliver Brown, one of the best experienced farmers in Western Canada, offers the following valuable advice to the new settler :

Start by Renting a Farm

“ I would suggest to a man with little capital, who wants to start farming in Western Canada, that he rent a farm for a year or two. There are three systems in vogue in the Western provinces : a *cash rent* ; a *one-third share*, when the man renting pays all expenses and retains two-thirds of the crop; and, the *half share*, when the owner provides the seed and pays half the expenses and divides equally with the renter. I would suggest the latter plan for the man with a limited amount of cash, as then he would

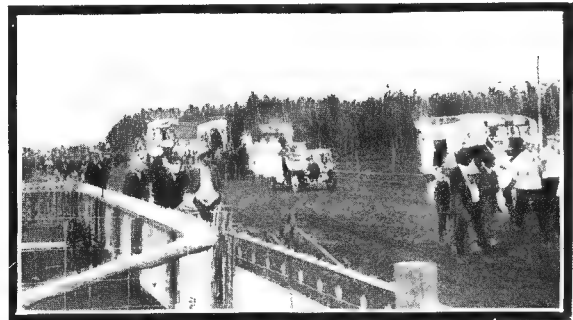


The Assiniboine River at Kamsack

not be at an expense for seed, and the returns are about the same.

“ I would suggest that he select a district that grows an average crop each year, not a district that grows an abnormal crop one year and little or nothing the next, for if he should

strike a poor year it would eat up what little capital he had. In some districts there are farms for sale on the half crop plan, which is all right if a man has enough capital to stock up with. However, it is not as good as it looks on the face of it, as he has to pay all



A Holiday Scene on the Outskirts of the Town

the expenses out of his half, which does not leave much to live on. Example : 100 acres, with a yield of 20 bushels, equals 2000 bushels at 75 cents, or \$1500. Take out \$750 and then deduct for expenses such as seed, threshing, twine, etc., \$350, and only \$400 is left. This is not much to keep a family on for a year. Of course he has the satisfaction of paying off \$750 of capital less interest, and in a few years he will have the farm clear.

“ I would suggest to a man starting up with a small amount of capital that he purchase all his implements at auction sales. If he has the cash there is usually a discount of five per cent., and if he has not, the notes bear eight per cent., and the machine companies usually add 10 per cent. on a time sale

besides the eight per cent. interest. Machinery in good working shape usually brings at a sale about half the original cost; sometimes

clause : 'This agreement becomes null and void when the payments are not made on a certain date each year.' If through loss of



Bathing in Island Lake, Kamsack



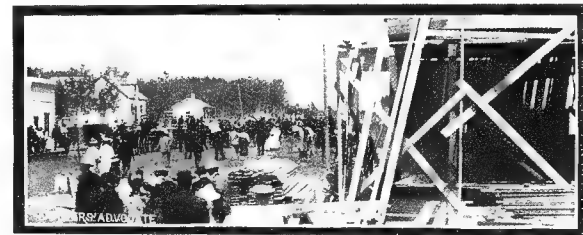
There Are Plenty of Games Played at Kamsack All the Year Round and Football Is a Popular Pastime

much less. I saw a binder sold six years ago for \$60, that had been used two years. This binder has cut at least 200 acres each year since and is still in good shape.

crop or illness or any other cause, he is unable to pay, he is liable to lose all he has paid and the farm besides. Have a clause inserted to give him the privilege of paying any part,



Any Holiday Kamsack Is Full of Visitors



New Buildings Are Rising Everywhere in Kamsack, and the Population, Numbering 1200 at the End of 1912, Should Be over 2000 this Present Year

“When a man has decided to purchase a farm he should be very careful how the agreement is worded, and watch particularly the

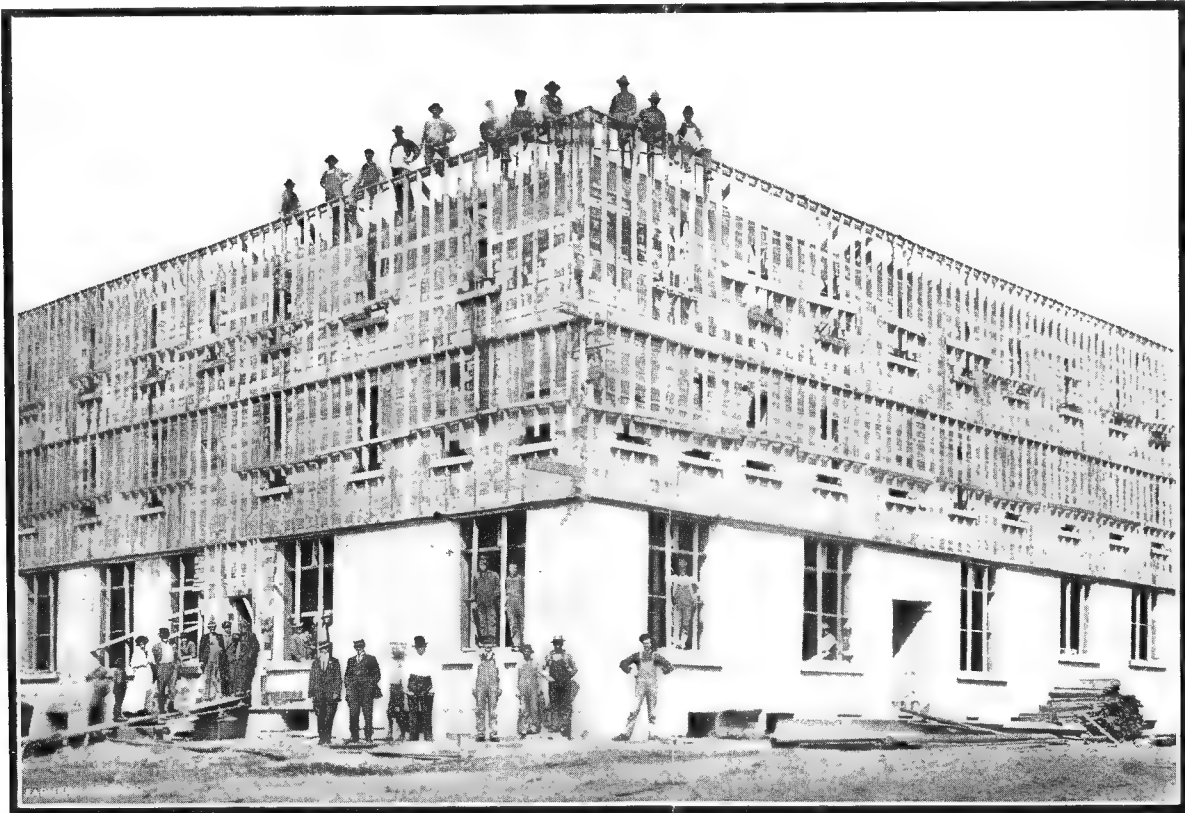
or all, the principal at any time, and just have a fixed date for the payment of the interest.”

KAMSACK'S WONDERFUL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

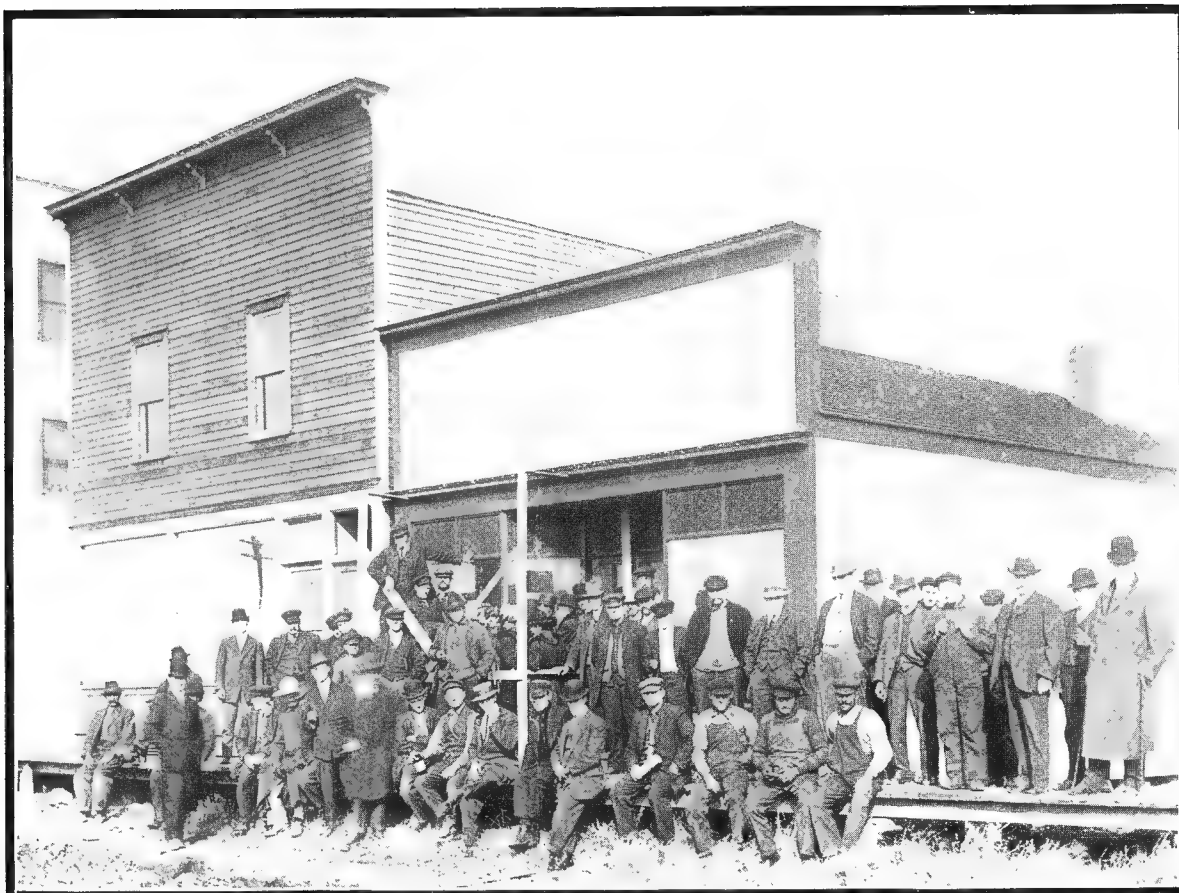
The City Doubles Itself in Twelve Months Unprecedented Activities in Every Direction

No town nor city in the whole history of Western Canada has ever grown with more amazing rapidity than Kamsack has grown in the last 12 months. In that brief period 100 new buildings have been added to the town, and to-day the city's expansion is being more actively prosecuted than ever. Both on the principal thoroughfares and on the outskirts of the town new buildings are rising up as beneath some magic wand of progress. The C. N. R. are building six new stalls to their roundhouse, additional offices,

oil tanks, and electric plant, etc.; a big three-story hotel of solid concrete, costing \$60,000, is being rushed to completion on the corner of Main Street, and on the same thoroughfare buildings are being rapidly erected for a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, for big furniture and other stores, and business blocks. It is hardly possible to find a single street in Kamsack that is not being embellished by at least one new building, and a regiment of workmen are engaged on this great labor of civic expansion.



Kamsack's New \$60,000 Hotel, Containing 65 Rooms, in Course of Construction. One of the Finest Buildings in the West. It Is Now Open to the Public. \$250,000 were Spent on New Buildings in Kamsack during 1912



Waiting for the Canadian Northern Land Sales to Begin in October, 1912. Many Waited from 8 o'Clock one Evening until 1 o'Clock Next Afternoon to Have an Early Selection of the C.N.R. Lots

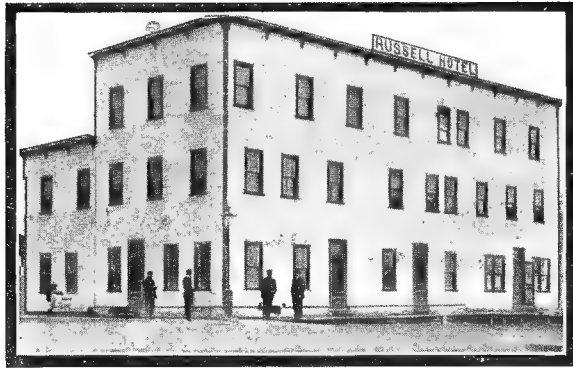
Kamsack is growing so rapidly, however, that even the present extensive building operations do not keep pace with the industrial or social requirements of the town. At the present moment there is not a single spare house to be bought or rented in Kamsack, and if one hundred new residences were erected at once, they would all be quickly taken up. Indeed, a building contractor

could make a very comfortable fortune by rushing up two or three hundred houses for rental purposes. He could doubtless sell every one of them within 12 months, and could let each one from the moment it was completed. Last year Kamsack spent \$250,000 on new buildings, and its population rose from 473 in the spring to 1133 at the end of the fall.

Industries Kamsack Wants To-day

The chief industrial needs of Kamsack to-day are : An oatmeal and breakfast food plant, a flour mill, a sash and door factory, flax factory, cheese factory, pork-packing plant, creamery, machine shop, and steam laundry.

Conditions are most favorable for the establishment of any and all of the above-mentioned industries, and until such are located in the town, many exceptional opportunities are going to waste. For milling purposes, the Assiniboine River, that borders



The Russell Hotel, to which an Additional Story Was Added in 1912

the town on the west, would afford abundant motive power all the year round—whilst a site near the C. N. R. trackage, close by the river, would in addition provide ideal shipping facilities.

There are also splendid openings in the town for a gentlemen's furnishing store, a shoemaker, another bakery, a good lodging house or apartment block, another lawyer, a tailor, a good plumber and steam fitter, and boundless work all the year round for mechanics, bricklayers, stone-masons, and concrete men.

KAMSACK DISTRICT RICH IN MINERAL RESOURCES

And These Will Be Rapidly Developed

In the last 12 months, the period during which Kamsack's growth has outstripped that



Some of the Finest Stores in Saskatchewan Are To Be Found in Kamsack, and the Citizens Recently Arranged an Automobile Show to Advertise Their Wares

of almost every other town in Western Canada, it has been firmly established that the country all around Kamsack is teeming with valuable mineral resources. Not only have coal and iron and natural gas been found, both in the surrounding district and in the heart of the town itself, but less than a mile from Kamsack there are illimitable quantities of brick clay which has been declared by experts to be as good a clay for brickmaking as any to be found in Canada. There are besides enormous deposits of limestone, and sand and gravel suitable for the manufacture of cement blocks.

Kamsack's Belt of Brick Clay

When it is considered how imperative is Western Canada's demand for bricks—so greatly in excess of the supply—it will be appreciated how splendid an opportunity

Kamsack, with its adequate railroad facilities, presents to the manufacturer to come and develop this vast clay belt, and convert the deposits into a manufactured product.

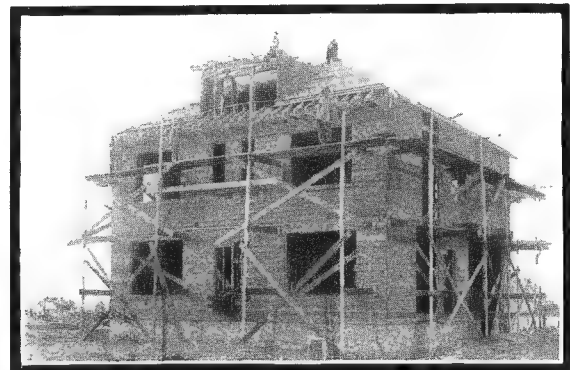
The success of such an industry would be assured from the very beginning. There is scope for an output of at least 20,000,000 bricks a year, and orders could be secured in advance for every one of them.

This is certainly an opportunity for a flourishing industry that ought to be investigated at once, and the Board of Trade, Kamsack, will be glad to send samples of the clay, together with the fullest details, to anyone who is interested in the proposition.

Wanted, a Cement Block-making Plant

The opening for a cement block-making plant at Kamsack is one that also merits the fullest consideration on the part of the manufacturer. The very finest sand and gravel are found in enormous quantities within a short distance of the town, and Winnipeg alone could swallow up the products of such a plant, never mind how great was the output, and still ask for more.

There is more than one fortune awaiting the company who will be the first to take advantage of this splendid opening, as may readily be proved to an experienced man, who will come to Kamsack and examine for himself these fine and immense deposits.



One of the 100 New Buildings being Erected in Kamsack during 1912

Opening up Kamsack's Rich Resources

In the course of the next 12 months, Kamsack having now firmly established its position as one of the most progressive cities in the West, and likely to be favored with considerable railroad development, the resources of the district will doubtless be fully exploited.

The reader will appreciate what a great factor in the upbuilding of the town the brick clay, limestone, gravel, sand, coal and iron deposits must inevitably be in the future. With such rich legacies bestowed upon it by nature, the district is bound to give rise to many flourishing industries at no distant date, and Kamsack, in course of time, will infallibly rank as an important manufacturing centre.



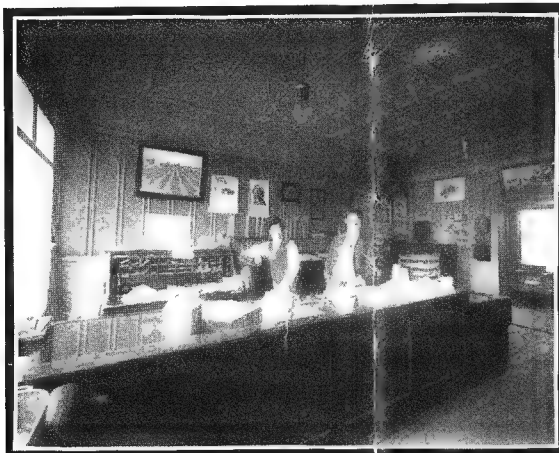
A Distant View of the Town, Showing the Trackage of the C. N. R. in the Foreground

KAMSACK HAS SPLENDID RAILROAD FACILITIES

Canadian Pacific Line to Hudson Bay Chartered to Pass through the City

Kamsack, less than 280 miles from Winnipeg, is a divisional point on the Canadian Northern main line from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and the important part it will bear in the vast future developments of that road may be appreciated by the large additions the Company are making to their shops at Kamsack.

Six passenger trains run in and out of Kamsack every day, and this service will probably be considerably augmented at an early date. The freight service is an exceptionally heavy one, and it is estimated that more traffic converges on Kamsack than on any other point of similar size in Western Canada.



The Up-to-date Office of One of Kamsack's Big Implement Stores

It is not our intention to speak here of projected lines, for there is hardly a town or village in the West but quotes itself as the object of various rumored projected roads. Instead, we shall only ask the reader's attention to genuine railroad development that is practically guaranteed the town.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have a line chartered to run from Esterhazy to Kamsack, and over 20 miles of this road,

namely, from Esterhazy to Bredenbury, are in course of construction, and will be in operation at an early date.

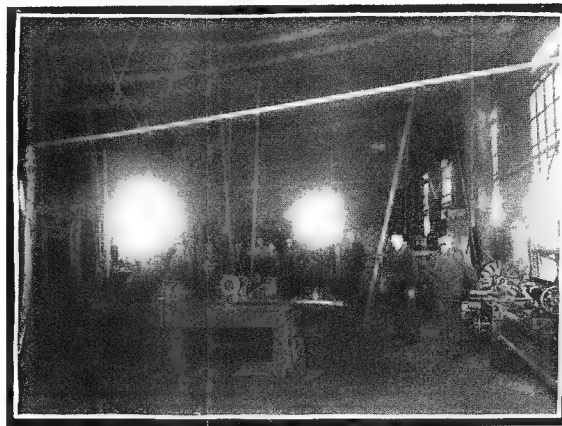
This road will be continued through to Hudson Bay Junction and there is every reason to believe that it will be rushed quickly to completion by the Canadian Pacific Railway in order to compete with the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, that are shaping north towards the same point.

A New and Vast Territory to Become Tributary to Kamsack

If the reader will reflect a moment, he will appreciate the immense, unbounded importance of such a line through Kamsack. From end to end of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Hudson Bay Junction not another town or city would stand to gain such enormous benefits as Kamsack, for, when the line passes through the city, all the enormous territory to the north, all the hamlets, towns, and villages that will spring up along the new road, will become tributary to Kamsack.

In view of this chartered line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the building of which would make Kamsack one of the ten most important cities in Western Canada, the reader can understand why Kamsack's business men are ready to back their town to beat anything else of its size in the West, in the great race for industrial advancement.

It may be mentioned that the Kamsack-Russell line binds the town onto the Winnipeg-Saskatoon main line of the Canadian



A Busy Scene at the Canadian Northern Shops at Kamsack

Thousands of square miles of fertile country, rich in mineral wealth, and countless acres of rich timber lands, will become tributary to Kamsack, and Kamsack will rank as one of the greatest distributing centres in all Western Canada, and in five years its population should number at least 10,000 people.

Pacific Railway and also puts Kamsack into direct communication with every important point in southwestern Canada.

In the future unfoldment of the railway development of Western Canada, Kamsack will assuredly figure as one of the most important points in the province of Saskatchewan.

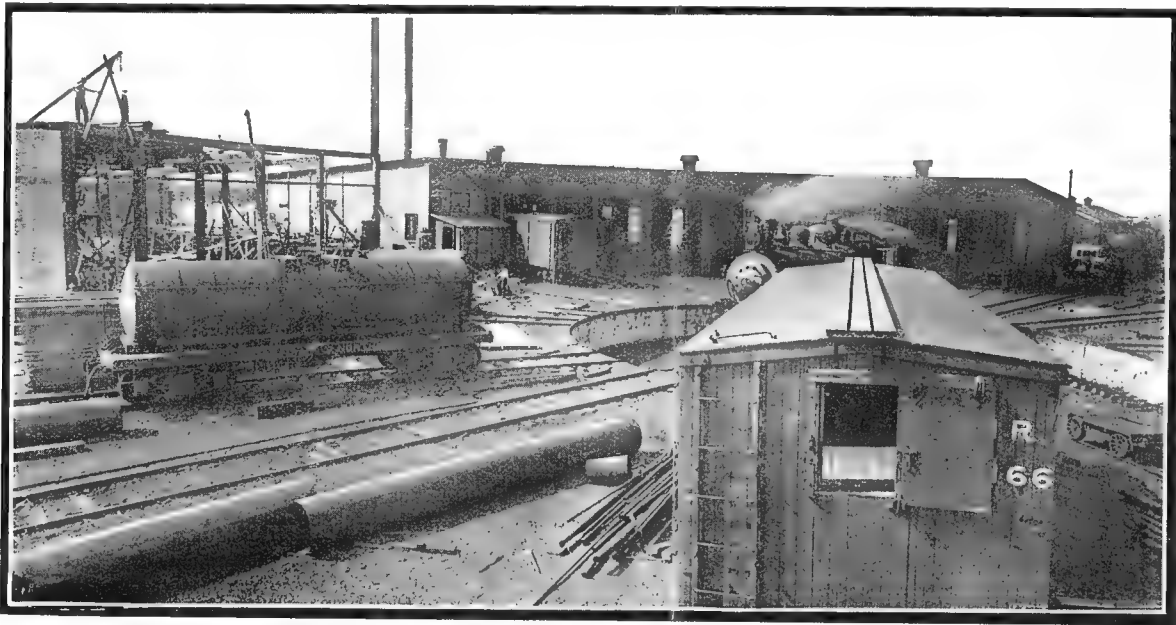
Kamsack's Magnificent Town Site the Best in Western Canada

Big Programme of Civic Improvements

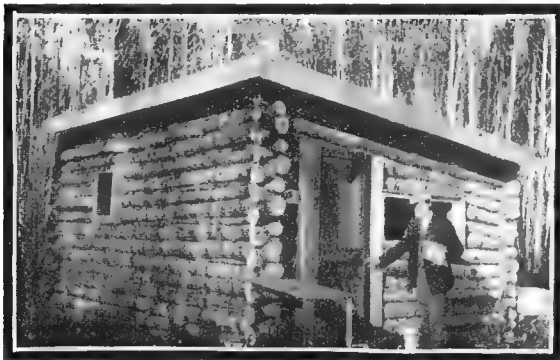
Kamsack has the finest town site of any town or city between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Such was the statement made recently by Mr. Murray, of Toronto, one of the most prominent consulting engineers in the Do-

minion, and a man whose opinion on such a subject cannot be questioned.

At the western limits are the White Sand and Assiniboine rivers, and the town stands on a gentle and unbroken slope that makes drainage the simplest matter in the world.



A Part of the Canadian Northern Shops at Kamsack, on the Enlargement of which some \$100,000 Have Been Spent during 1912



A Homesteader's Log-cabin Outside Kamsack



A Pretty Scene on the Assiniboine, near Kamsack



A Winter's View of One of the Chief Business Streets of Kamsack, where Thousands of Dollars Have Been Spent on New Buildings this Last Year



The Interior of One of Kamsack's Large Stores

A \$100,000 Waterworks System

One of the greatest problems that ninety-nine out of a hundred prairie towns have to face is that of water supply. In this respect, however, Kamsack is singularly well provided for. Mr. Murray, whose visit to the town had reference to the installation of an up-to-date

sewage and waterworks system, to cost \$100,000 stated that there was water enough in the Assiniboine to provide for a town of 50,000 people, and the system to be installed will ensure that Kamsack's water supply will be as pure as that of any in the province.

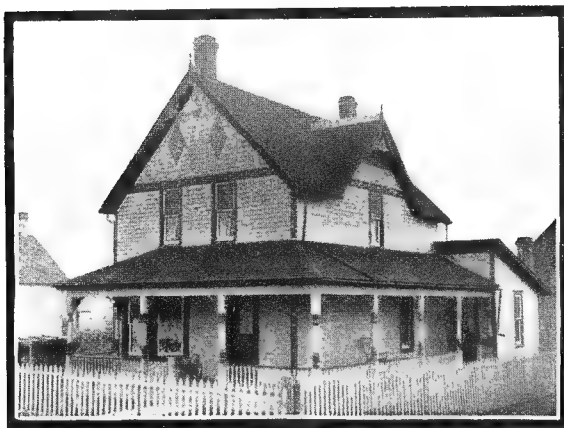
Other Big Municipal Undertakings

The people of Kamsack are determined that their city shall be rendered one of the most beautiful and up-to-date of any on the continent, and worthy in every way of the great future that undoubtedly awaits it.

In addition to the \$100,000 they will spend on their waterworks, which will include a high pressure fire-fighting system, they are arranging for the early installation of electric light; they are going to erect a handsome town hall at a cost of \$20,000; they are spending \$13,000 on street improvements, on the laying down of cement sidewalks, etc., and are negotiating with the Saskatchewan Government for a local and long distance telephone system, that will be one of the best organized services

in the whole country. A hospital is shortly to be located in the town, and at an early date it is expected that Kamsack will be provided with a handsome custom house, for this has definitely been promised the town by the Dominion Government. Moreover, \$10,000 will be spent this year on enlarging the public school.

In a word, Kamsack will soon rank as one of the finest and best-built cities in the West, and with fine churches, good schools, up-to-date stores of every description, well-ordered hotels, any number of pretty residences, a good circulating library, and plenty of entertainment of every kind, it is already one of the happiest and healthiest cities to live in anywhere between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.



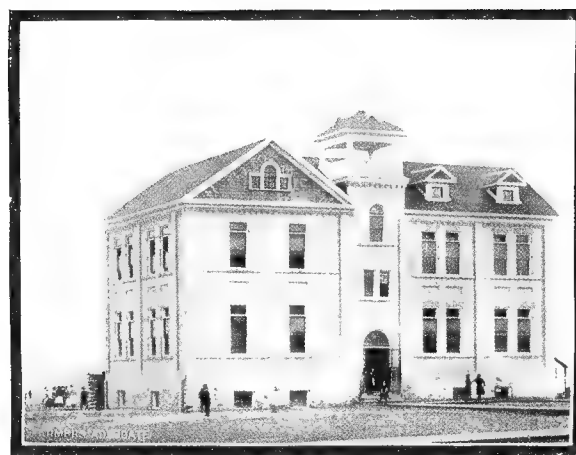
Mr. C. Parkinson's Residence



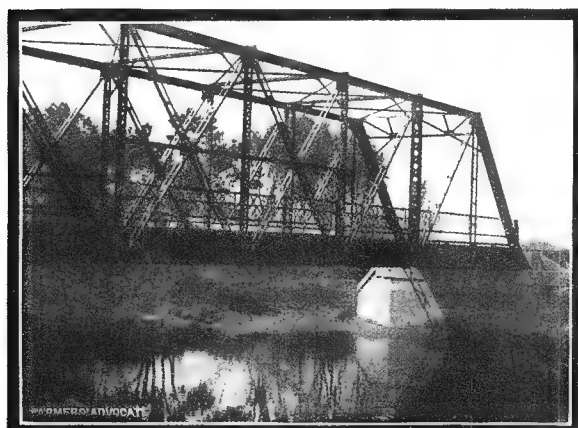
The Mayor's New Residence. Another of 1912's New Buildings, Erected for Mr. E. J. Johnson at a Cost of \$10,000.



The Canadian Bank of Commerce Block



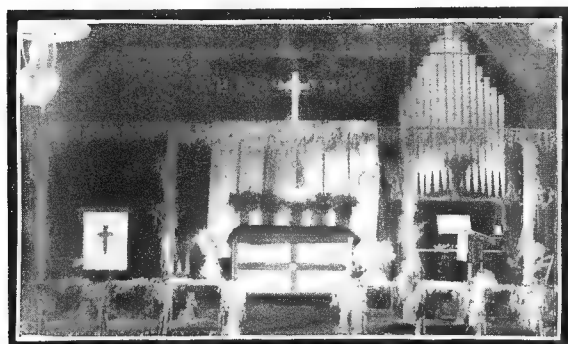
The Public School, Kamsack, to which Additions Have Been Made this Last Year at a Cost of \$8000. In the Summer, Two More Rooms Are To Be Built at a Cost of from \$8000 to \$10,000.



One of the Three Bridges that Cross the Assiniboine at Kamsack



Mr. H. H. Harvey's New House, Erected during 1912



A View of the Altar in the Church of England, Kamsack



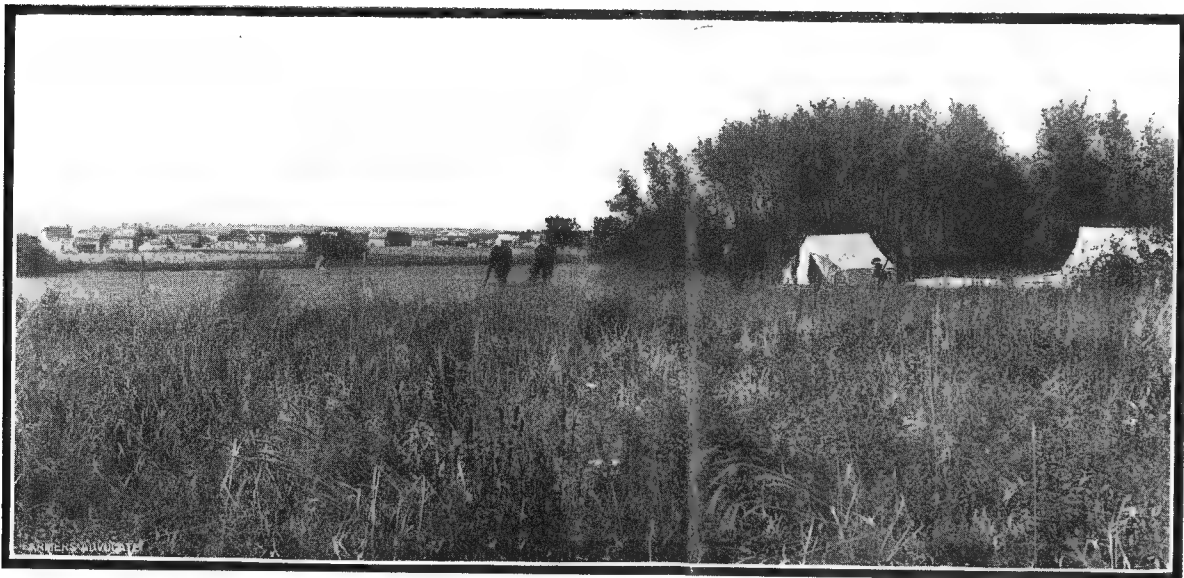
A Pretty Kamsack Residence

Kamsack Has a Beautiful Pleasure Resort

We cannot close this book without a few words descriptive of Island Lake, or Lake Kamsack, as it is coming commonly to be called. This beautiful sheet of water, 13 miles long by three to five miles wide, is Kamsack's pleasure resort, and the day will come when its charms will be acknowledged and renowned all over the Dominion, for it is one of the fairest places in the world. Situated among the foothills of the Duck Mountains, its shores—steep here, and gently shelving there—are wrapped about in a thick mantle of flower-patterned forests of poplar, spruce, and birch, whilst every little bay has

its silver-white beach with sand as fine as powder.

With shooting, fishing, boating, at this lovely lake, the day will certainly come when Kamsack will run tram-cars or a spur line out to this divinely pretty Eden, just as the day will come when the clean, sparkling waters of this lagoon, which lies several hundred feet above the town, will be conducted down to Kamsack to take the place of the waters of the Assiniboine. In Island Lake, Kamsack has one of the greatest assets with which nature ever endowed a city.



Stretching Towards the Town May Be Seen the Beautiful Property that the City Council Has Bought for a Park



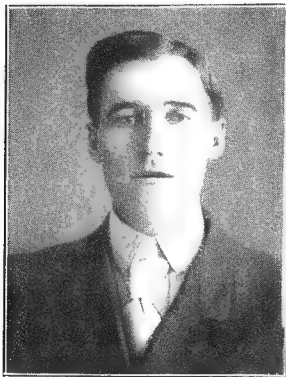
W. Christman

President of the Board of Trade



V. Varvey.

Vice-President of the Board of Trade



S. H. Clark

Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trade



E. Johnson

Mayor of Kamsack

A decorative border with a repeating floral motif surrounds the central text area.

One Last Word to the Reader

Before the reader closes this book, we venture to ask him one favor. We want him to write to us, and say which has most interested him among the many opportunities described herein. We want to become further acquainted with the reader—that is the object with which we wrote and printed this booklet—and if he will tell us in what particular opening he is especially interested, we will most gladly furnish him with fuller details on that subject, and deal with his letter personally and confidentially.

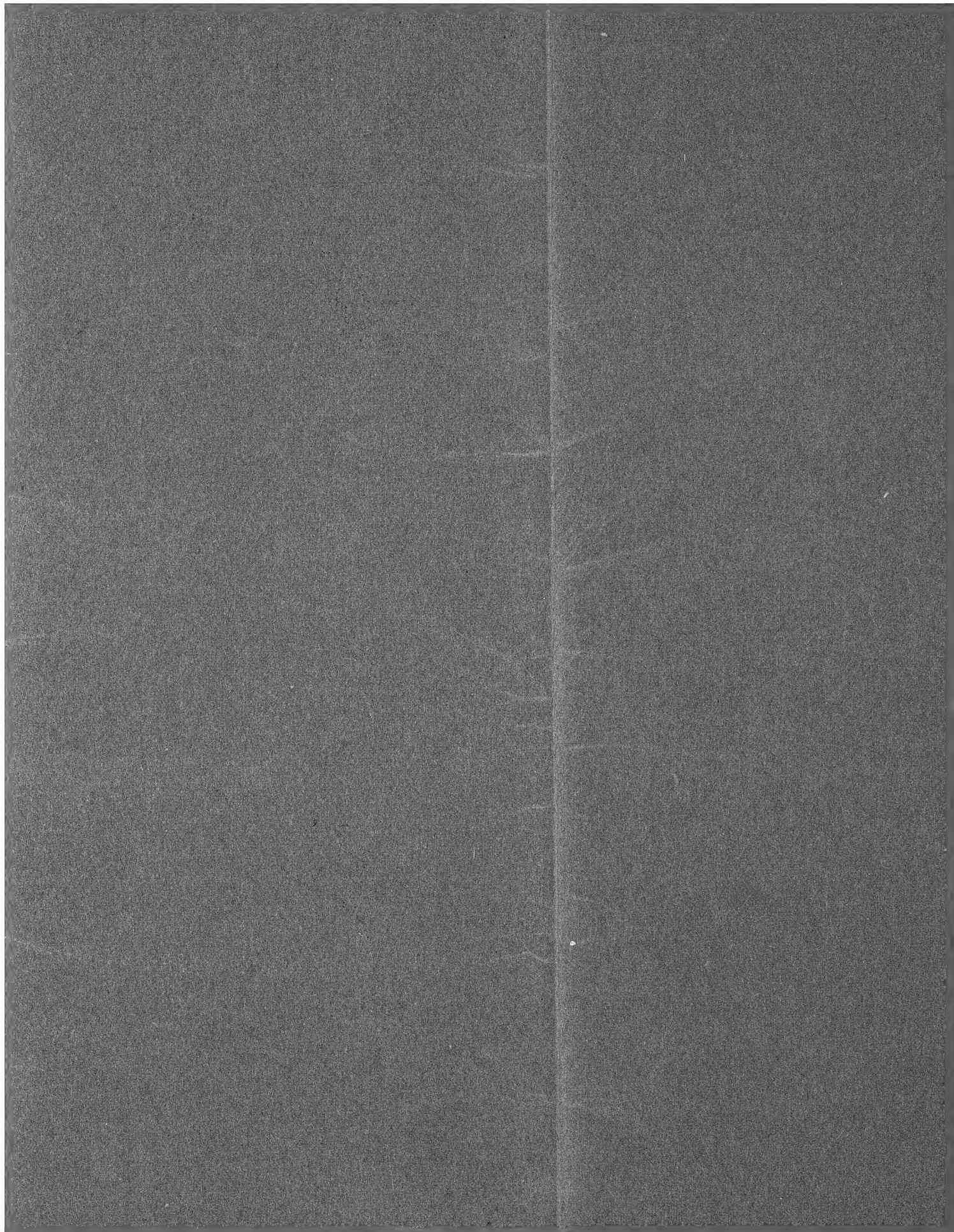
At this moment, Opportunity is holding out both hands to the reader, and the clock marks the hour that begins for him a broader future full of achievement and prosperity.

We stand by to offer him our best assistance.

The Board of Trade

Kamsack, Sask.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG
LIMITED



771.247
K152

WRITTEN AND
ARRANGED BY
W. L. C.